COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 6, No. 20 August 16, 1969

Gen. Westmoreland Cites ROTC Role

General William C. Westmoreland, Army Chief of Staff, is convinced today's younger generation is serious, capable, motivated and dedicated. He reached this conclusion, he said, after visiting numerous ROTC summer camps throughout the U.S.

After talking with hundreds of cadets from all parts of the country, General Westmoreland also observed that "my high regard for ROTC developed over the years — in three wars — has been reinforced by my observations this summer."

Speaking at Basic ROTC Summer Camp ceremonies at Fort Benning, Ga., Aug. 7, the Army's Chief of Staff said, "The military service and our government, like business, need young men who want to assume responsibility for what happens next, because only through shouldering responsibility can leadership develop.

"But equally important, our young

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Regardless of Rank

DoD Requires Credit Unions Offer 'Full Service' to Members

WELCOME—Admiral John S. McCain, Jr., Commander in Chief Pacific, welcomes members of the 9th Infantry Division to Hawaii on their arrival from the Republic of Vietnam. (Related story on Page 3.)

A clear-cut policy change that requires Credit Unions chartered for and serving Defense personnel to operate on a nondiscriminatory basis has been announced by the Department of Defense.

And in still another specific change to past policy the Defense Department directs Credit Unions to provide full services to its members.

The changes resulted when DoD Directives 1000.9 and 1000.10 were revised and consolidated into newly-published DoD Directive 1000.10, "Credit Unions Serving Department of Defense Personnel."

The consolidated Directive repeats the existing policy of encouraging the Credit Union movement within the DoD as cooperative associations "created for the purpose of stimulating systematic savings and creating a source of credit for provident and productive purposes."

Changes to past policies in the revised Directive include:

1—A requirement to offer "full service" (nondiscriminatory in nature by extending equal service to all ranks and grades).

2—A requirement to provide personal counseling service to all members, without charge, to solve money problems and to budget.

3—A priority for providing Credit Union services at new locations as follows: (a) development of a new on-base credit union; (b) service through a sub-office of an established Credit Union under the common bond

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

New Tactics Used in Republic of Vietnam; Vietnamization Program Gains Momentum

The United States has changed its tactics in Vietnam and President Nixon is scheduled to make an announcement this month on further Vietnamization of the war.

Those facts were emphasized by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird when he appeared on the television show "Face the Nation" July 27.

The Secretary of Defense elaborated on the change of tactics statement when asked this question:

Q—Mr. Secretary, is there going to be a change in American tactics in Vietnam? Are we going to cut down on these rather aggressive tactics we've been having, or are we going to continue, in General (James) Van Fleet's old phrase, to lean on the enemy?

A—Well, first, I would like to say that there has been a change of tactics. This has been brought about by a change in the strategy and the tactics of

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Personal Counseling Service

DoD Credit Unions to Operate on Nondiscriminatory Basis

(Continued from Page 1)

concept; (c) teletype services with counseling facilities where neither (a) nor (b) apply, and (d) service by mail, where charters permit.

4—Recognition of overseas sub-offices and guidance as to present and future development.

5—A requirement for both on-base and off-base Credit Unions to comply with Public Law 90-321 (Truth-in-Lending) and to the DoD Standards of Fairness.

6—Recognition of and procedural guidance to overseas Non-Regulated (Independent) Credit Unions (now existing in Japan, Okinawa and the Azores) and the establishment of permanent policies regarding audits for overseas credit unions.

7—A recognition of the role of Credit Unions as tools for the Commanders in developing consumer education programs.

8—A firm declaration that Credit Unions servicing the DoD are subject to administrative controls, policies and procedures as levied by the Federal Government and/or the state governments, as applicable.

9—Recognition of the role of affiliations of DoD chartered Credit Unions (such as CUNA International Inc., formerly Credit Union National Association Inc., Defense Credit Union Council, Credit Union Leagues and others) to represent DoD Credit Unions in the normal pursuit of their objectives.

The Directive explains that Credit Unions which evidence a policy of excluding certain ranks, grades or classes of personnel from their loan services shall be deemed discriminatory in nature and inconsistent with the recognized spirit of the Credit Union movement.

In recognizing the Credit Union movement, DoD noted the impact of stateside Credit Unions and overseas sub-offices in both savings and credit transactions. The Defense Department said monthly reports from both stateside and overseas Credit Unions attest to the need for an acceptance of services rendered by about 500 Credit Unions now chartered to serve DoD personnel.

WINS CONSERVATION AWARD—Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C., has won the Secretary of Defense Conservation Award for 1968 for the first time over 241 other military installations. Presenting award to Major General R. McC. Tompkins, Commanding General of the base, is Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics) Edward J. Sheridan, center. Observing is Senator Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina. The award is presented to the installation that has demonstrated the greatest progress in conservation of natural resources. Runners-up for the top award were Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio, and Ft. Hood. Texas.

The revised Directive states that lending policies will be as liberal as possible and still be consistent with the interests of the Credit Union and the individual member. To be avoided, DoD said, are unnecessarily restrictive, unreasonable, or out-of-date rules on the size of loans, types and amounts of security, or waiting periods before loan eligibility can be granted.

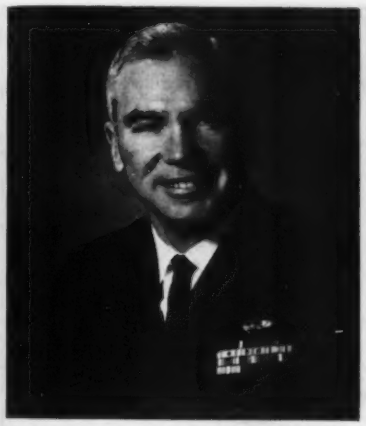
Also, special attention will be given to assisting the military members in pay grades E-1, E-2, and E-3 who apply for loans for provident purposes.

The Defense Department in developing the new policies and procedures recognizes the personal interest, inputs and assistance of Chairman Wright Patman and the Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives (H.R. 1093, 90th Congress), on the application of Credit Union philosophies as a service, especially as pertains to the younger serviceman.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

Published weekly by American Forces Press Service, 1117 N. 19th St., Arlington, Va. 22209, a unified activity of the Office of Information for the Armed Forces, OASD (M&RA). Reproduction of content is authorized. Suggested dateline for materials used is WASHINGTON (AFPS).



DIRECTOR—Vice Admiral Noel A. M. Gayler has been designated to succeed Lieutenant General Marshall S. Carter, who has retired, as Director of the National Security Agency. Admiral Gayler left the post of Deputy Director of the Joint Strategic Target Planning Staff, which has its headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska, to assume his new post at the NSA.

Elements of 9th Inf. Division Scheduled for Inactivation

The Army has announced plans to inactivate immediately elements of the 9th Infantry Division scheduled for deployment from the Republic of Vietnam to Hawaii.

The announcement by Acting Secretary of the Army Thaddeus R. Beal said the inactivation is being made to reduce fiscal year 1970 expenditures.

Scheduled for inactivation are elements of the 9th Infantry Division base and the 1st Brigade of the division comprising about 6,000 personnel.

It is expected that the Army will realize savings of about $40.4 million in fiscal 1970 expenditures as a result of the inactivation.

Secretary Beal said the decision to inactivate the division is being taken as part of the Army's continuing efforts to reduce expenditures while at the same time minimizing dislocation of personnel.

On July 7, 1969, elements of the Division's 2nd Brigade departed the Republic of Vietnam as the first part of the President's Vietnamization program. The 2nd Brigade of about 3,500 personnel has returned to the Continental United States for previously announced inactivation.

Under Project Vietnamization, the 9th Division Headquarters and the 1st Brigade have been deploying to Hawaii.

Personnel of the inactivated units will be either reassigned or discharged, Army said.

In July 1968, the 9th Division received the Vietnamese Valor Award, Army level.

General Westmoreland Expresses High Regard for ROTC

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers deserve to be led by the best — the best that our country and education system can produce. No mother or father — no responsible citizen — would want it any other way."

Earlier in his remarks, General Westmoreland noted that our national policy is to work toward achieving peace. "But," he said, "we must continue to face the harsh realities of life. So long as nations continue to use violence or threat of violence in their relations with each other, our country must maintain a strong defense.

"ROTC is our major source of officers to provide this defense."

Additional excerpts from General Westmoreland's remarks were:

Today, the maintenance of peace and our relations on the international scene are highly involved equations containing many unknowns — unknowns that involve the coordination and integration of our nation's political, social, economic, psychological, and military resources.

To operate the Army, numerous complex skills must be mastered. Officers must manage both small funds and big businesses; they must master the machines of war and the machines of peace; and they must be experts in logistics and personnel administration. They must be able to look to the future needs of our nation in research and development. They must be able to handle the personal and often very emotional problems found in every organization.

Where do these leaders come from? "We get them from our citizens, from all segments of society, from all walks of life. We get them from college campuses across the country — where today ROTC provides roughly two-thirds of the newly commissioned Army officers. We have always found them there. And we will continue to find them there," he said.

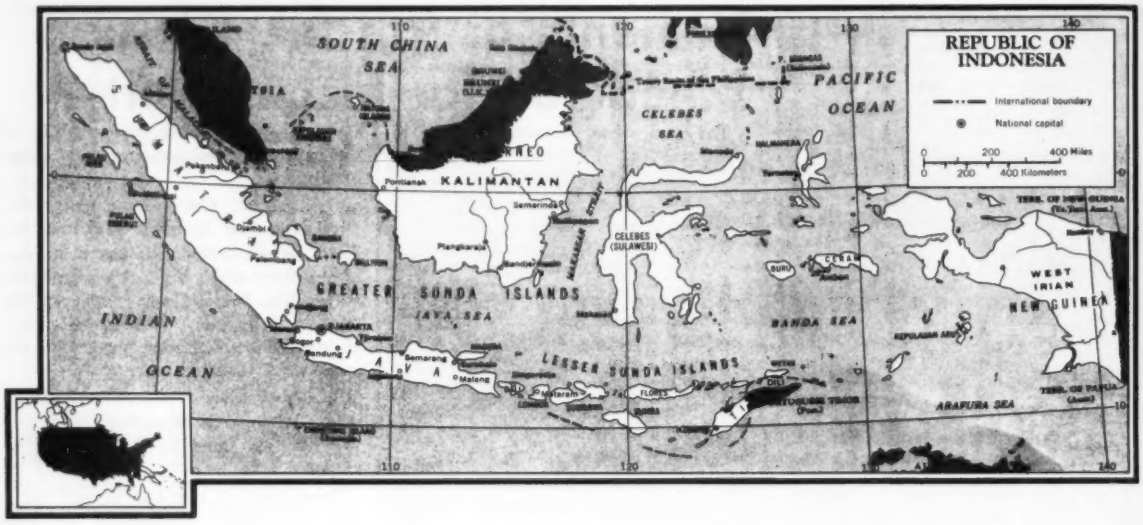
General Westmoreland said, "In order for our officers to master the complexities of the modern Army, they must have a firm foundation — a foundation that comes only from a liberal education. To meet the challenges of technology and leadership demanded by our sophisticated modern-day Army, we seek men schooled in a variety of disciplines:

- Men who possess a wide range of academic experiences.
- Men who are eager and interested in different things.
- Men who want to play a meaningful role in the future.
- And men who want to serve their country.

"ROTC has in the past and continues today to attract young men who meet these qualifications. And these are the young men the Army needs to develop into leaders — young men who want to exercise practical leadership."

He concluded, "Your commission in two years will come only through application and dedication — dedication to a belief that what you are doing is right — that your course is noble and worthy.

"I wish you success."



President Nixon Offers U.S. Support

The United States And Indonesia

On his recent visit to Indonesia, President Nixon pointed out that "the future of the 115 million people of Indonesia will have an enormous effect on the future of peace in the Pacific and, therefore, on peace in the world."

Following are excerpts from President Nixon's statement of July 27 at the State Dinner given for him by President Suharto.

Mr. President, I first wish to express on behalf of those who are your guests from the United States our grateful appreciation for this beautiful dinner and also for the kind remarks that you have just made about our country, and particularly about our Astronauts whose great feat, as I mentioned earlier today, we considered as one that was beyond the achievement of a Nation, but which belonged to all mankind.

Also, on this occasion I realize that the position that I am in is a unique one — one that will not come again — because since I am the first American President ever to pay a State visit to Indonesia, the next American President who comes here will not be in the position I presently find myself in.

Consequently, I would like to respond to your very gracious remarks by trying to relate our policy as I understand it to the hopes and desires of your great people.

You have spoken very properly of the fact that we in

many ways have similarities in background; the fact that we both were once colonies and had revolutions.

Ours is older than yours by almost 200 years, but we went through many of the same problems that your Nation has gone through and is going through today. And because we are a Nation that has an immense interest in all the developments in the world, we have followed what has happened in Indonesia. We have followed it because this is one of the major countries of the world. What happens here, the future of the 115 million people of Indonesia, will have an enormous effect on the future of peace in the Pacific and, therefore, on peace in the world.

We, therefore, are interested in Indonesia for that reason, but we are also interested in Indonesia for another one, because those who have had the privilege — a privilege that I have had — of visiting this country, of knowing your people, realize how rich this country is in its resources and, more important, how rich it is in its people.

Today, again, we were reminded of that wealth as we visited the Djakarta Fair. We saw many, many people. But we saw represented there, too, all of the country, the customs and the culture of the past, and the diversity of this country which gives it such wealth.

But we saw also the plans for the future — the exciting five-year plan which your Government has initiated.

U.S. Economic Aid

As I thought of those things, the past and the plans for the future, I realized that our country is privileged to play a part with you in helping to achieve those plans, those ideals and those goals. I say privileged, because sometimes we think of the assistance that we provide to other countries as being a burden. I do not consider it that way.

As I see it, only when it is mutually helpful to us both is such assistance something that either of us would want.

As I consider Indonesia, and all that it means to peace in the Pacific and in the world, as I consider the possibilities for progress in this country in the years ahead — possibilities that probably are as exciting as for any nation in the world today — then I realize that the United States of America should welcome the role of being of some assistance in achieving that goal.

We have admired, Mr. President, your policies — admired them because, as we study the history of nations, it can truly be said that while a revolution is very difficult — difficult and costly in men, in treasure and in lives — that many times the more difficult part of a nation's development is what comes after a revolution: That hard, daily drudgery of building again after the revolution has necessarily destroyed some of the institutions of the past.

So we see you engaging in that task, you and your colleagues represented in this room today. We saw evidence of it at the fair, and your five-year plan.

Inflation Conquered

I have seen it quite precisely in an issue that we are trying to deal with in the United States. I noted that three years ago Indonesia had one of the highest rates of inflation in the whole world, and today it is one of the lowest.

If you would tell us the secret, that would be very helpful for me to take back to the United States.

But as we look at that achievement, as we look at the stability, the strength, the political stability, the economic stability, that you have provided to this country during the time that you have been present — you and your colleagues — we have confidence that Indonesia now is ready to move forward.

We want to be with you. We want to assist you in any way that you think is appropriate — we along with other nations who have the capacity to do so. The ties of friendship sometimes, as you have indicated, have been strained, but fortunately today they are very, very strong.

If there is one goal that the Administration, which I now head in Washington, will have, it will be to see that the ties of friendship, cooperation, mutual trust and assistance between Indonesia and America will be stronger and stronger, because this is in our interest as well as in yours. It is in both of our interests because what happens here, as I have indicated earlier, may well determine whether peace and independence survives in the Pacific and, therefore, in the world.

Indonesia Today — A Dramatic Reversal

In a recent address Secretary of State William P. Rogers cited Indonesia as an example of the dramatic political and economic changes which are taking place in the countries of East Asia.

A few years ago, he noted, there was a mood of fear and apprehension — a sense of the inevitable about new doctrines of revolutionary violence. Today, however, that seemingly irresistible tide of totalitarianism has been turned, and "fatalism is dying and ferment prevails."

"Indonesia, after twenty years of blustering leadership and external adventure — of inflation and accumulation of debt — of bureaucratic strangulation and economic decline — has returned from the brink of Communist take-over and from the verge of economic collapse," said Mr. Rogers.

"Largely by their own efforts, the Indonesians have put their economic house in order and are launched into an ambitious economic and social development program. It is an extraordinary reversal of outlook from just a few years ago."

Indonesia is one of the most densely populated nations in the world. Some 115 million people live on its 2,500 islands, which form a chain stretching for 3,000 miles from Australia to the Southeast Asian mainland.

Formerly a Dutch colony, Indonesia won her independence in 1949.

New Tactics Used in RVN; Vietnamization Program Improves

(Continued from Page 1)

the other side. The President has made it very clear, in his speech of May 14, that we will move forward rapidly with the Vietnamization program, modernizing the Vietnamese forces and turning over more of the combat role to the Vietnamese.

He also has made it clear that our objective is the right of self-determination for the people of South Vietnam, not a military victory. Now, General (Creighton) Abrams is, I believe, one of the most outstanding military leaders that this country has developed, and he is following the policy in Vietnam of protecting the security of the American forces there to as large an extent as he possibly can.

This policy of protective reaction is being followed by him and there has been a change. There is a momentum building up in the Vietnamization program, and I testified before the Foreign Relations Committee that we have turned the corner in Vietnam as far as the reduction of troops and the Vietnamization of the war. We had been going up and up in troop commitments; now we have turned the corner and are going down, and we have real momentum behind the Vietnamization program.

Q—But in terms of the tactics of the American forces themselves, Mr. Secretary, is any actual change being contemplated from the tactics that are being used now? For instance, the other day the President said that he was considering a change in tactics . . .

A—Yes, he indicated that in the Philippines and also in his press conference in Guam.

Q—Could you spell that out for us, sir, because I think there is a great deal of confusion about this?

A—Well, this whole matter . . .

Q—We all wonder whether there is actually going to be any change in the tactics or whether this is some kind of word game we're going through?

A—Well, I hope it is more than a word game. This is currently under review, as I told the Foreign Relations Committee. I believe that there has been a change in tactics, and perhaps we should spell out in a more clear fashion as far as the words are concerned, because the other side has changed their tactics.

VISITS RVN—Admiral John J. Hyland, USN, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, speaks with Vietnamese Seaman Tich Co Hai during recent visit to the Republic of Vietnam. Hai is one of the many Vietnamese sailors receiving training with U.S. Navymen on river patrol boats in the Mekong Delta. Lt. Paul Canady, USN, Commander of River Division 574, stands behind Admiral Hyland. The River Patrol Force interdicts infiltration and movement of communist men and munitions in the Mekong Delta.

There are no longer any large-scale attacks. They are conserving their resources by small guerrilla-type tactics and we do not have the large movement of troops. General Abrams is following this policy of protective reaction to uncover caches of stored up rockets that can be used to bring about casualties; and I think he is following the instructions of President Nixon, when President Nixon told him and told the Nation that everything should be done to minimize and to cut down on American casualties in Vietnam.

Q—Now you're pinning this all on the enemy's strategy and tactics and a reaction to that. What do you think their (the enemy's) strategy is now, and what do you think they hope to achieve?

A—Well, I think they want to prolong the conflict as long as they possibly can. There have been reductions as far as infiltration is concerned, and also some reductions as far as logistics support . . .

Q—. . .Are you keeping secret about a decision you have already made or is it that you really are not yet clear in your own mind as to whether this is a tactic towards further war or a tactic towards peace by the North Vietnamese?

A—This is . . .I think you have summed it up very well. The President will be making his announcement on the further Vietnamization of the war sometime in the middle of August, and this study is an on-going study, has the highest priority as far as our government is concerned.

Q—Aren't you planning a consistent policy of withdrawing so many men every month or two?

A—I would just like to say that plans are made at various levels, but the decision will be made on the basis of what is actually taking place, and that is why this reappraisal, the studies that we are carrying on at the present time are so very important.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF — General John D. Ryan (center) became the new Air Force Chief of Staff Aug. 1 succeeding General John P. McConnell (left), who has retired. At the same time, Lieutenant General John C. Meyer succeeded General Ryan as Vice Chief of Staff and was promoted to general.

DoD Supports New Commission on Government Procurement

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics has assured the Senate Government Operations Committee that the Department of Defense will cooperate with a Commission on Government Procurement.

Barry J. Shillito appeared before the committee to discuss the Defense Department's position on S. 1707, a bill to establish the Commission.

The bill would require a Commission be established to study all procurement laws, policies, and practices to determine whether the various Federal agencies are achieving, to the maximum extent possible, the economy and efficiencies which Congress desires.

The study would be conducted on a completely objective and nonpartisan basis.

Mr. Shillito said, "The policies enumerated in the bill are substantially the same as those which guide us in carrying out the procurement mission of the Department of Defense. However, Commission studies with respect to Government-wide procurement practices would unquestionably result in an objective overview which could provide the Congress a basis for further improvements in Government spending."

He noted that there has been a growing number of members of Congress who have become more and more concerned over the size, complexity and priority of Federal spending, particularly Defense spending.

Some of the major weapon systems being acquired by the Military Departments are extremely complex, the secretary explained.

He added, "Historically, Congress has not been kept fully informed concerning all facets of these transactions. Hopefully, we are correcting this."

Secretary Shillito said, "Based on our experience to date, it is apparent that members of a Government Procurement Commission could be of great assistance to us in finding improved methods of conducting the military procurement function. Clearly, the Commission would provide a mechanism for a broader understanding, and hopefully, some practical solutions to the present problems."

He listed some specific subjects which could be studied by the Commission:

—Major weapons acquisition.

—Methods of reducing procurement leadtime.

—Engineering change management.

—Reduction in paperwork associated with the procurement function—particularly for small business concerns.

—The role of the Government's procurement function in solving some of our soci-economic problems.

—Solutions to the tremendously large workload required by millions of small purchases (under $2,500) executed annually.

—A study of Public Law 87-653 (The Truth-in-Negotiations statute). A study could examine the experience we have had under the Act to determine whether it should be modified or even extended to civilian agencies.

Mr. Shillito told the committee that whatever disposition the Congress makes of S. 1707, "you may be assured that it will be our continuing intent to insure that the Congress understands what we are planning, and our progress as related to these plans.

"Hopefully, we will be able to improve our communications in a fashion that will allow us to start to bridge what sometimes appears to be a rather sizeable gap between the Pentagon and Capitol Hill."

Secretary Shillito added, "Secretary Laird has made it quite clear that one of our major responsibilities is to keep you as fully informed as is humanly possible. If we fail in this objective from time to time let me assure you, it will never be intentional."

In the logistics area, Mr. Shillito informed the committee that a review is being made.

He explained, "We make no spectacular predictions for improvement. We offer no panacea. We do intend, however, to do our very best to develop ways to improve performance and effectiveness of our logistics functions, and to do that job with the least possible expenditure of public funds."

Boys Nation Delegates Learn DoD Interested in Young People

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird told young men attending Boys Nation that the Defense Department is interested in young people, "because we deal with young people and we are dependent upon young people as far as the security effort of this country is concerned."

Addressing the 100 delegates—all high school boys from every state—who were visiting the Pentagon as a part of their week-long activities, Mr. Laird said, "I think the kind of training which is given to you through the Boys State and Boys Nation is important not only in building the kind of civilian leadership which we need in America today, but the kind of military leadership which we also need in our four Armed Forces."

The Boys Nation program is designed to teach the youth of today the inner workings of the federal government and the principles of democracy. The delegates will spend a week setting up a mythical government and in the process will elect a full slate of federal officials. During the week, these officials will run the mythical government just as the real United States officials would.

Two of the delegates — sons of personnel now on active duty with the Armed Forces — expressed their views on the Boys Nation program and some of the problems the country faces today.

Daniel O. Graham, son of an Army colonel stationed at the Pentagon, said, "It gives an insight into the ideals and greatness of our country, and especially on how I fit in as an individual. I may have to use what I learn here as my livelihood and what I learn could help to decide what direction this country may take in the future."

Graham plans to attend Dartmouth for a career in civil law. He said he believes, "Any changes made to this nation will be made in the courts, not on the streets by the carrying of signs in demonstrations. I want to be a part of this changing process in the government."

Albert R. Fournier, 16, is the son of an Army major stationed at Ft. Lee, Va. Describing the Boys Nation program, he said, "It's the best program I've ever been associated with. It gives us a good look at how democracy works, a look at patriotism and love of country. We take an active part in the affairs of government and learn what our leaders are doing. It is an important factor in learning the qualities of leadership."

Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird meets with two delegates to the 1969 American Legion Boys Nation who represent his home state of Wisconsin. They are Peter R. Pivonka (left) and Robert S. Barwa.

Fournier plans to attend Georgetown University and major in diplomacy. His decided future is in the State Department, and he says, "I want to be an ambassador and won't rest until I see that nameplate on my desk."

Mr. Laird gave several examples of the problems facing the Defense Department and the United States today, among them one of interest to the delegates—the draft.

Secretary Laird said, "We believe that reforms in the Selective Service program are needed and necessary now so that young people between the ages of 19 and 26 will know at their 19th birthday whether they will be required to serve in the services of their country.

"We believe that this legislation has a good chance of passing in this session of the Congress and I hope that you will give it consideration as you leave here and Boys Nation this week."

He mentioned that he was hopeful that the U. S. will move forward into arms control talks with the Soviet Union. He said, "In these talks we must look at what they do, not what they say, and as we look at what they are doing — building up a tremendous strategic offensive and defensive missile force and the fact that they outdistance us as far as conventional forces — is of concern today."

In talking of the Defense Department's budget which is under attack as being "wasteful," Secretary Laird said, "I say that I hope that every dollar that's invested in a weapons system today is a wasted dollar." He explained, "because then our program to maintain peace and deter war will be an effective program because only in that way can we assure that this country and this world will not be engaged in a devastating exchange as far as any potential enemy is concerned."

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.
☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 393-213/S-5